

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – 2001 (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2001

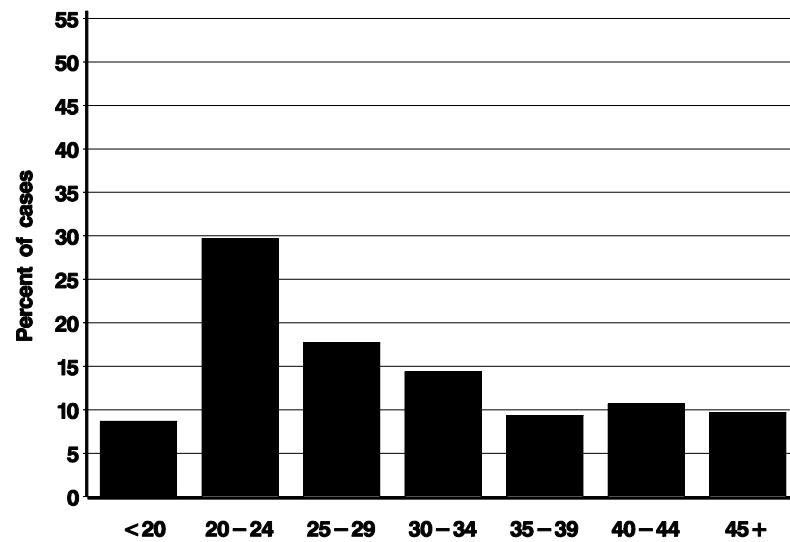


Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2001

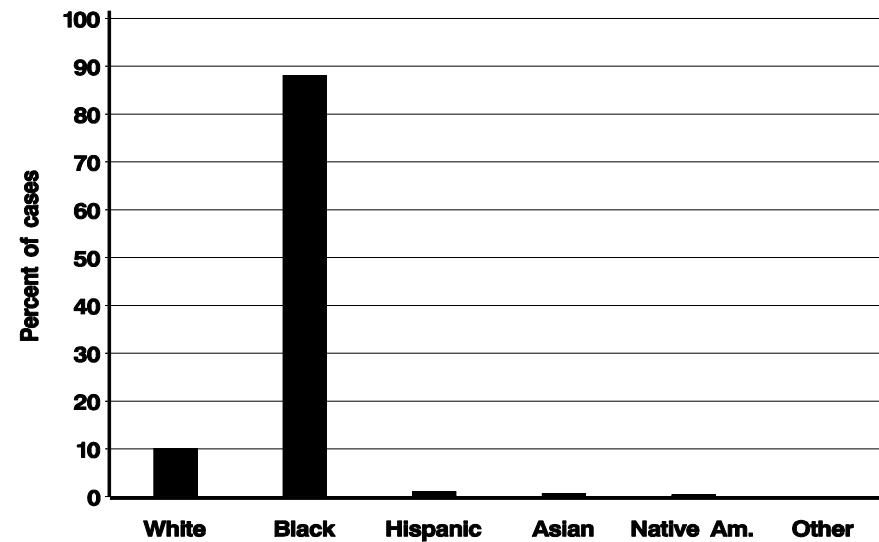


Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 1988–2001

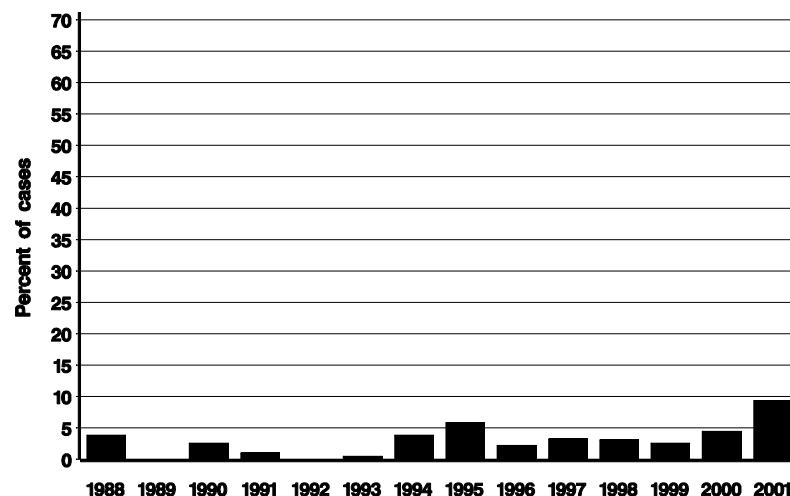
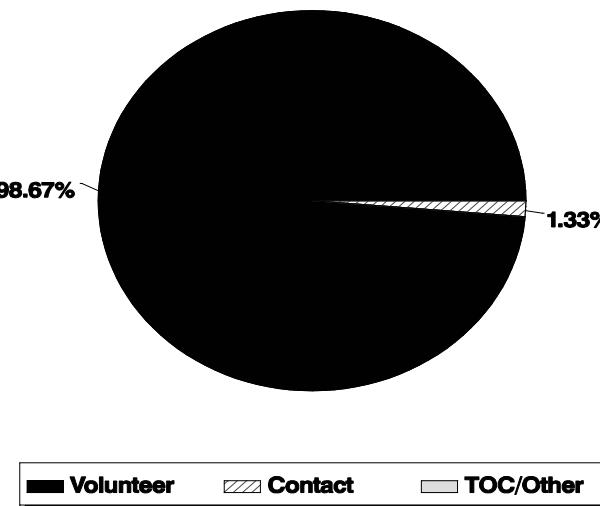
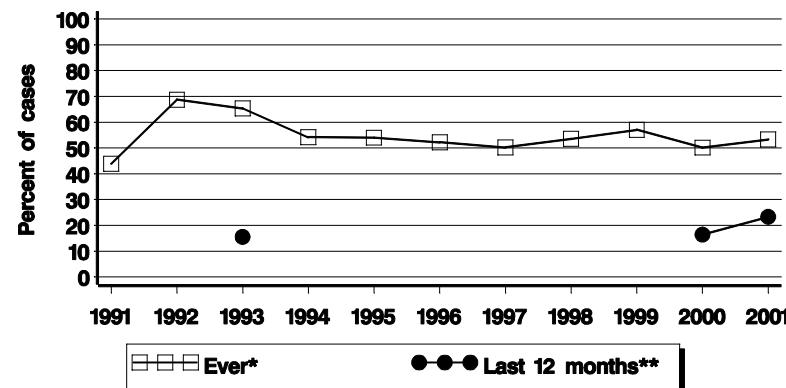


Figure D. Reason for visit among GISP participants, 2001



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Figure E. Previous episode of gonorrhea among GISP participants, 1991–2001

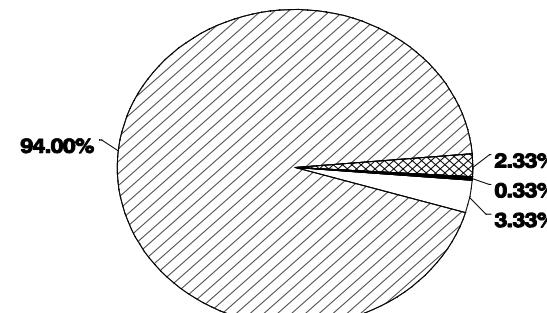


*Data first collected in 1991.

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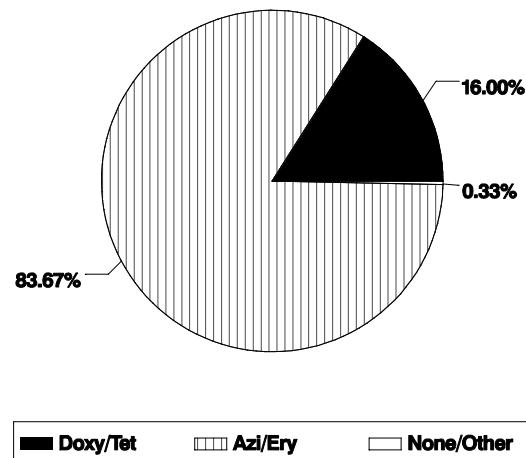
Note: Data points not shown when >30% data missing.

Figure F. Drugs used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2001



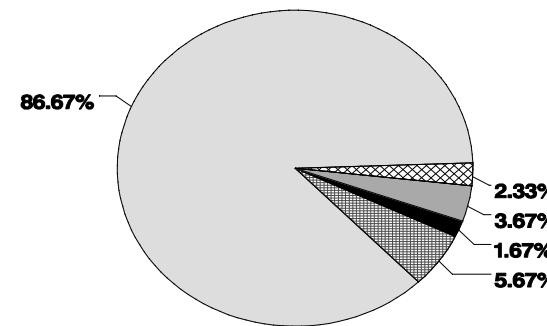
Drug	Percentage
Ofloxacin	2.33%
Ciprofloxacin	94.00%
Ceftriaxone 250 mg	0.33%
None	3.33%

Figure G. Drugs used to treat *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection among GISP participants, 2001



Drug	Percentage
Azi/Ery	83.67%
Doxy/Tet	16.00%
None/Other	0.33%

Figure H. Resistance to penicillin and tetracycline among GISP isolates, 2001



Resistance	Percentage
Susceptible	86.67%
TetR	5.67%
CMRNG	2.33%
TRNG	1.67%
PenR	3.67%

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Figure I. Decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone among GISP isolates, 1988–2001

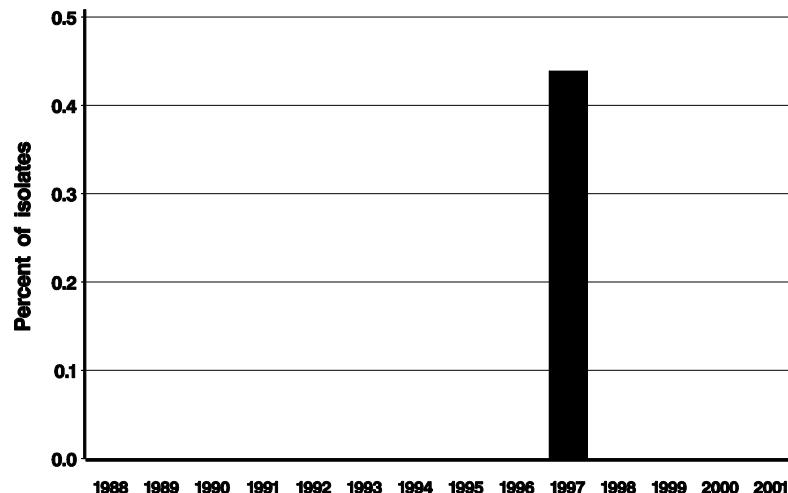


Figure J. Decreased susceptibility to cefixime among GISP isolates, 1992–2001

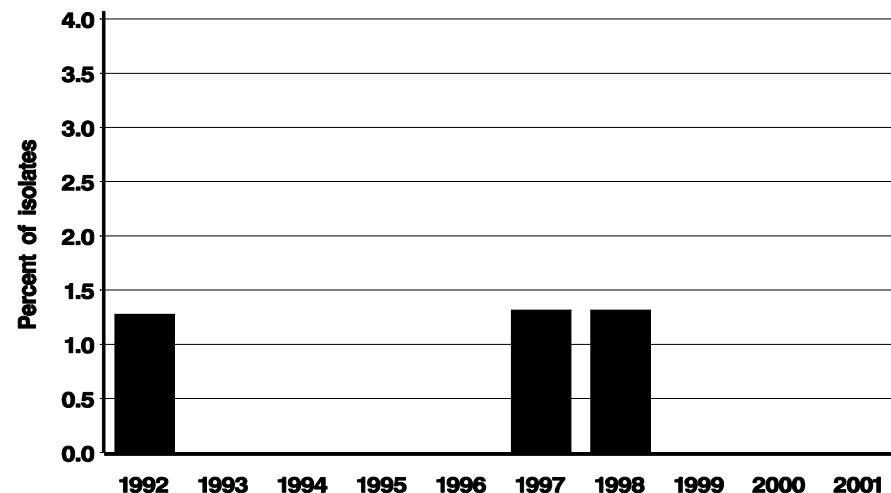
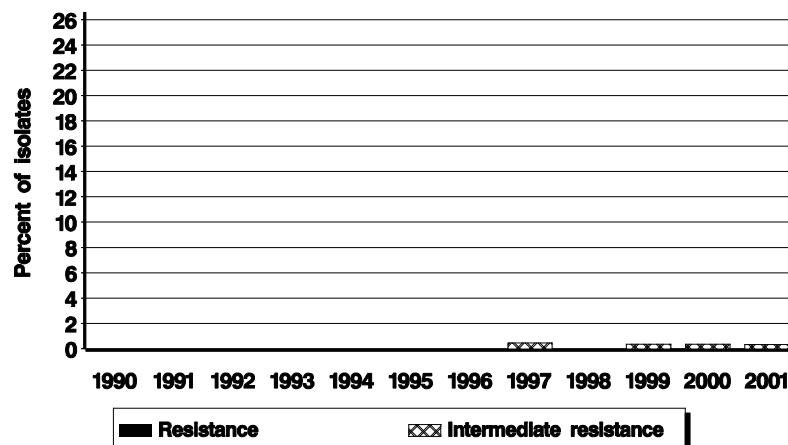
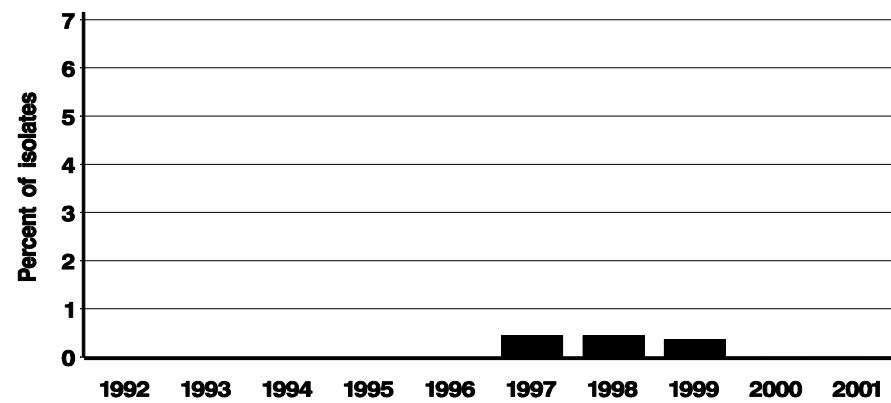


Figure K. Intermediate resistance and resistance to ciprofloxacin among GISP isolates, 1990–2001



Note: Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin first measured in 1990.

Figure L. Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin among GISP isolates, 1992–2001



Note: Susceptibility to azithromycin first measured in 1992.

Note: Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin is defined here as $\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/ml}$.
No NCCLS criteria currently exist.